

WITH QUANT CEREMONIES

Edward VII. Proclaimed King According to the Established Canons of Medieval Times.

THE FULL TEXT OF THE PROCLAMATION.

Ceremony at the Friary Court, St. James Palace and at the City Boundary Where Formerly Stood Temple Bar—All Swear Allegiance to Edward VII.

London, Jan. 25.—London was given a glimpse of mediaeval times. The quaint ceremonies with which King Edward VII. was proclaimed at various points of the metropolis exactly followed ancient precedents. The officials purposely arranged the function an hour ahead of the published announcement, and the inhabitants, when they awoke, were surprised to find the entire way between St. James palace and the city lined with troops. About 10,000 soldiers, life guards, house guards, foot guards and other cavalry and infantry regiments had been brought from Aldershot and London barracks after midnight.

Officers Were Mourning Crepe. All the officers had crepe on their arms and the drums and brass instruments were shrouded with crepe. The troops in themselves made an imposing spectacle, but they were entirely eclipsed by the strange spectacle presented by the officials of the college of arms.

Ceremony at St. James Palace. The ceremony began at St. James palace, where, at nine o'clock, Edward VII. was proclaimed king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and emperor of India. The proclamation, which was read by William Henry Weldon, king-at-arms since 1894, and formerly Windsor herald, was as follows:

The Proclamation. "Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late sovereign lady Queen Victoria of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the imperial crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward, we, therefore, the lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assisted with those of her late majesty's privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, the lord mayor, aldermen and citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice, consent of tongue and heart to publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward is now, by the death of our late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, Edward VII. by the grace of God, king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, emperor of India, to whom we acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty queens do reign, to bless the royal prince, Edward VII. with long and happy years to reign over us."

THE KING NOT PRESENT. The ceremony went on according to ancient usage.

The king was not present, having left London early for Osborne. There was a large assemblage of officials and college heralds. Among those in attendance were Mr. Roberts, members of his headquarters staff, and other army officers. There was a great concourse of people from the commencement to the close. The proclamation was greeted by a fanfare of trumpets. At the conclusion of the ceremony the band belonging to the footguards in the Friary court played "God Save the King."

The members of the king's household witnessed the ceremony from Marlborough house.

On the Balcony. On the balcony overlooking the Friary court, whence the proclamation was read were the duke of Norfolk and other officials of state. The balcony was draped in crimson cloth. Beside the officials in resplendent uniforms were stationed the state trumpeters. Here were seen many prominent persons, among them Sir Henry Arthur White, private solicitor to the queen, the duke of York and other members of the royal family.

In the yard of Marlborough house and the Friary court were stationed a large body of police, soldiers and foot guards. The foot guards acted as guards of honor, and they were posted immediately beneath the balcony.

A Brilliant Cavalcade. The spectators began to assemble at an early hour. The troops arrived at eight o'clock, and shortly before nine o'clock in the morning a brilliant cavalcade passed down the mall and entered Friary court. It consisted of the headquarters staff, headed by the commander-in-chief of the forces, Field Marshal Earl Roberts, in full uniform and carrying a marshal's baton, and Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, adjutant-general to the forces.

The Court Dignitaries. At nine o'clock the court dignitaries, headed by the duke of Norfolk, the earl marshal, appeared on the balcony. Then the heralds blew a fanfare and King-at-arms Weldon, in the midst of dead silence read the proclamation. All heads were bared and as the reading was concluded the king-at-arms, raising his three-cornered hat, cried loudly "God Save the King."

The crowd took up the cry, while the cheers, the fanfares of trumpets and the band playing the national anthem made a curious medley. King-at-arms Weldon read the proclamation in clear tones which were distinctly heard at a great distance. A third fanfare of trumpets ended the ceremony.

The Officials in Procession. The officials then marched in procession from the balcony, through the place to the ambassadors' court, where a number of royal carriages had been placed, by the direction of the king, at the disposal of the earl marshal. These took the officials, who

read the proclamation, to the city, escorted by a detachment of horse guards, forming a picturesque and gorgeous procession.

A Gorgeous Contingent. The contingent from the college of arms consisted of three king-at-arms, four heralds and eight pursuivants. The costumes of the two latter were gorgeous beyond compare. They wore tabards, a garment resembling the costume of kings as depicted on playing cards. These tabards were beautifully and heavily embroidered with silk lions, the royal coat of arms, and flowers in bewildering confusion. There was rouge dragon, the blue mantle and the multicolored, with all the armorial bearings of that quaint old body, the college of arms, in full and solemn array.

AT THE CITY BOUNDARY. **Ceremonial at the Point Where Once Stood Temple Bar.**

The chief interest of the morning centered in the procession of the heralds and pursuivants into the city at Temple Bar. The gray minarets of the law courts and the tall spires of the Strand churches loomed, phantom-like, out of the fog, while a long double line of overcoated troops stood, chilled and motionless along the half-deserted streets. The clocks in the law courts and St. Dunstan's tolled out mournfully the quarter hours till 9:15, when, one of the gray mist, from within the city boundary, appeared a procession of carriages forming the lord mayor's entourage. It was there that the two processions were to merge in kleidoscopic grandeur.

The Municipal Officials. The lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen and many bearers, in scarlet, ruffled robes, cocked hats, ruffled shirts, silk knee breeches and low-backed shoes, peered out from the Cinderella-like coaches that would have been the envy of Alice in Wonderland.

Overhead in the midst of the pageant, the great griffin which marks the city boundary, spread its wide, fantastic wings, like some great Hindoo god. In their gold liveries, the white-wigged coachmen of the lord mayor looked down contemptuously upon the soldier, herald and peer.

Silken Cord for the Old Gate. In olden days a veritable bar or gate separated the city from without. To-day ten strong policemen stretched a red, silken rope across the thoroughfare, in honor of the city's ancient privileges.

As the clocks struck the time, the officer in command of the troops cried "Attention." The rifle stocks came down with a click upon the pavement and two gold-laced trumpeters appeared at the griffin's side.

Interesting Ceremonial. The lord mayor and sheriffs, mace bearers, chaplain, remembrancer and the white-wigged judges of the city courts left their carriages and grouped themselves together between the lines of drawn-up troops. Then the city marshal, who was on horseback, wearing a uniform of scarlet, gold laced, with scarlet plumes, rose up to the barrier and the king-at-arms whose green and gold tabard outshone those of his colleagues, appeared at the imaginary bar.

The Trumpeter's Blast. His trumpet blew a shrill blast, which the lord mayor's trumpeters answered, and then the city marshal rode up to the barrier and demanded "who goes there." The noisy king-at-arms replied that it was the king's herald, come to read a proclamation.

"Enter, herald," said the marshal, and the herald was conducted to the lord mayor and aldermen, who were still grouped in the street.

The Proclamation Read. The herald then read the proclamation, to which the mayor and aldermen replied:

"We, with one voice, consent, tongue and heart, pledge allegiance to King Edward VII."

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS. They Are Proceeding Elaborately at Osborne House.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 25.—So hampered have been the arrangements at Osborne that the body of Queen Victoria still lies in the bedroom where she died. The elaborate decorations necessary in turning the dining room in Osborne house into a chapel of repose occupied so much time that, although the royal household waited hour after hour for the first private service, it was found impossible to hold this yesterday.

All being well, however, the solemn function will be performed this (Friday) morning by the bishop of Winchester in the presence of King Edward, Emperor William and almost every other member of the royal family.

The coffin body will be transferred this morning to the dining room, now hung with deep purple. The dais is wreathed with the royal standard, and on each side are great candles. Madonnas by famous painters hang from the draped walls. In one corner magnificent wreaths from all parts of the world crush their blossoms against each other. Among the most beautiful are those from Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria. Around the coffin chairs are arranged for the royal mourners.

Lord Pelham Clinton authorizes the statement that there will be no lying-in-state. However, there is good reason to believe that many persons will be afforded the privilege of seeing their dead queen as she lies in the gorgeously transformed dining room, where she will remain until February 1. In the hope that this may be the case, the people are already pouring into Cowes. If they are disappointed in this respect, they will at any rate be rewarded by witnessing a great naval display.

Yesterday King Edward replied to the thousands of messages he has received. To those from rulers and great personages he replied in person. To those from minor dignitaries he commanded his equestrian to return his thanks. A particularly grateful message went to President McKinley.

The new queen moved ceaselessly around yesterday seeing that everything should be done in order. She refused to allow herself to be called queen.

"Your majesty," said one of her entourage.

"Your royal highness," you mean, was the immediate interruption.

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

Delegation of St. Louis Promoters Meet the House of Representatives Committee at Washington.

FAIR LEGISLATION WILL NOW BE PUSHED.

Gov. Francis Assures the Committee that St. Louis' Ten Million Dollars Has Been Secured, So that it is Now Up to Congress to Appropriately the National Five Millions.

Washington, Jan. 25.—A large and influential delegation, representing those interested in the Louisiana Purchase World's exposition, to be held at St. Louis in 1903, was heard by the special committee of the house of representatives having charge of that subject. The exposition is designed on a scale of unusual magnitude, \$15,000,000 already being assured for it by the United States government and the city of St. Louis. It will partake of the international scope of the Paris exposition and the Chicago World's fair.

Personnel of the Delegation. The delegation present included former Gov. D. R. Francis, of Missouri; Charles W. Knapp, president of the St. Louis Republic; Ex-Representative Nathan Frank, who was one of the congressmen who framed the Chicago exposition legislation; Ex-Representative Seth W. Cobb, of Missouri; and Messrs. James Hagerman and C. H. Spencer.

Chairman Tawney Explains. Chairman Tawney of the congressional committee, explained the present status of the measure. The sundry civil appropriations bills of last year contained a provision pledging the United States government to appropriate \$5,000,000 when the local authorities had provided \$10,000,000 to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury. The present bill contemplates carrying out this pledge by making the appropriation of \$5,000,000, and at the same time providing a comprehensive plan of government participation, along the lines of the participation at Chicago.

St. Louis' Ten Millions Raised. Gov. Francis addressed the committee, pointing out that the \$10,000,000 had been secured by the local authorities. Of this amount \$5,000,000 had been raised by popular subscription and \$5,000,000 by an authorized issue of bonds. He said the spirit of the people of the state of Missouri and of the city of St. Louis was shown by the large vote supporting the issuance of bonds for exposition purposes. The certificate of the secretary of state of Missouri showed a large majority in the state vote favorable to the amendment authorizing the bonds, and in St. Louis the vote showed eight-ninths favorable to the bonds.

St. Louis' Pledge Fulfilled. Gov. Francis explained the enthusiastic manner in which St. Louis had taken up the work of preparing itself for receiving the world's guests on that occasion. In addition to pledging \$5,000, the city was arranging expenditures of about \$10,000,000 for streets, boulevards, parks, improved water filtration and other features, putting St. Louis in creditable condition for this international event. As conclusive evidence that St. Louis had raised the \$5,000,000 required, Gov. Francis read a letter from William H. Thompson, chairman of the finance committee of the exposition, stating that St. Louis had fulfilled its promise.

The National Aspect. The national aspect of the project was explained and Gov. Francis said it was essential that congress should at this session carry out the provision of last year's bill by making the appropriation. The bill also provides for a national commission, board of lady managers, etc., and for the selection of site, invitation to foreign governments and the other requirements of world's fairs. A government building is provided for to cost \$400,000 and a suitable exhibit of government resources. Gov. Francis disclosed a plan of having President McKinley visit St. Louis in the spring, on his way back from the Pacific coast, and christen the exposition site.

Reproach Will Be Removed. In closing Gov. Francis read from an address of James G. Blaine, at St. Louis, in which, after referring eloquently to the act of Thomas Jefferson in creating by a scratch of his pen the imperial empire west of the Mississippi, he pointed out that there was no statue of Jefferson within the seven states and three territories acquired by the Louisiana purchase.

This reproach, Gov. Francis said, would not long continue for during the exposition a fitting memorial shaft would be raised to the memory of Jefferson.

A Windfall for Yale. Chicago, Jan. 25.—By the will of the late Albert F. Keit, just filed for probate, Yale university is a beneficiary to the amount of \$50,000. The entire estate amounts to \$1,250,000. Three-fourths of the amount after the payment of a few special bequests is left to Mrs. Kent and one-fourth to a son.

A Successful Operation. Utrecht, Jan. 25.—An operation was performed on Mr. Kruger's eyes by Professor Nellen and Dreyer. The operation was perfectly successful.

To Protect Their Water Privileges. Wichita, Kas., Jan. 25.—Several delegates from Arkansas river towns are in Wichita devising means to prevent Colorado irrigation companies from using river water for irrigation and thus depriving the Arkansas valley of sub-irrigation.

Smallpox in Arizona Abating. Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 25.—The smallpox in Arizona is said to be under control, and the quarantine established at all affected communities will be entirely raised in a day or two.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Gen. Kitchener Reports Several Engagements Between the British and the Boers.

SOMEWHAT EXAGGERATED.

The Situation in the Creek Country Has Been Colored by Correspondents.

NO VIOLENCE HAS YET BEEN DONE.

The Presence of United States Troops at Henrietta Likely to Have Good Effect, Dispersing Some of the Illusions Created by Crazy Snake's Stories.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 27.—A staff correspondent of the Star, sent into the Creek country, to investigate the trouble among the Indians, wires as follows:

Muskogee, I. T., Jan. 26.—That the situation regarding the Creek Indian uprising has been somewhat exaggerated by certain correspondents there can be no doubt. It is true the Indians are restless, but so far no violence has been done and it is questionable if a shot will be fired. However, the Snake band is well organized, and if whiskey should get among them or some deputy should become indiscreet there might be some trouble.

No General Uprising Probable. But a general uprising at the present time is out of the question. The presence of the United States troops at Henrietta is bound to have a good effect, not that they will necessarily be needed to do any actual fighting, but by being there the Indians who have taken Crazy Snake's word as gospel will be convinced that the president of the United States has not given Snake the authority to make Creek laws, as he has been claiming.

One of Crazy Snake's Stories. Probably the most important feature of the situation this morning is the rumor regarding William A. Jones, commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington. Crazy Snake is contending that when he was last in Washington he called upon Mr. Jones and prayed to him for relief from the unjust terms of the Curtis act. He says that Mr. Jones told him to return home and that the Creeks might make their own laws, as heretofore. Snake not only insists that this is true, but that he has signed letters from Jones to prove his assertion. However, no one who has seen these letters can be found.

There is Politics in It. Politics, it is said, have entered somewhat into the exaggerated reports sent out from this section. The present United States marshal, Leo E. Bennett, has a bidder for his office and his enemies, it is said, have been giving color to the sensational reports and saying that another marshal would have made wholesale arrests from the start and thereby put a stop to even the suspicion of an uprising.

As a Matter of Fact. The fact of the matter is that under recently adopted regulations by the department at Washington, Bennett has been powerless to act without permission from the federal officials there. This permission came only Friday night. Bennett immediately began to act, and is busy getting provisions and supplies together preparatory to starting, with about twenty deputies, to join the soldiers at Henrietta.

GONE TO JOIN THE TROOPS. Notices Posted by Creek Chiefs—Surveying Discontinued in Disturbed District.

Muskogee, I. T., Jan. 27.—United States Marshal Bennett, with six deputies and Constable Hubbard, United States Commissioner Simpson and T. W. Gully, left yesterday for Henrietta, 60 miles distant, where they will join the troops sent to quell the Creeks. They will go overland and took a camping outfit, commissary, 20 Winchester and plenty of ammunition.

Just before the start was made a telephone message was received from Checotah, saying the following notices had been posted there after the Snake council adjourned at Hickory town, yesterday:

NOTICE. read, To All Presents: While citizens and friendly Creeks should be dealt with according to the old Creek laws, and not according to the Creeks and Chief Porter. [Signed] "LATAH MEKKO. Second Chief."

The Dawes commission yesterday ordered a discontinuance of the surveying in the disturbed district. Moss Lyon, in charge of a party that arrived here to-day, states that a number of light horsemen are still riding over the country. They are heavily armed, but are not doing any damage, confining their efforts to protecting the members of the Snake band going to and from the meetings at Hickory ground.

It is believed that the worst is over, but Marshal Bennett has his best deputies with him, and if he encounters trouble will put up a strong fight. It is his purpose to join the soldiers at Henrietta and work with them in making arrests of the leaders of the uprising.

Died Suddenly. St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 28.—William Coleman, a well-known railroad man, who was for years in charge of the accounting department of the St. Joseph & Grand Island railway, died suddenly here yesterday.

Lieut. Hobson Convalescent. New York, Jan. 27.—Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson has left the Presbyterian hospital, where he has been for several weeks ill from typhoid fever. He is still weak, but is expected to recuperate rapidly now.

Another Death from the Plague. Hull, England, Jan. 28.—Another death from the plague has occurred among the members of the crew of the British steamer Friary, which left Alexandria, December 22, via Algiers, December 31, for this port.

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A CRY FOR HELP.

Result of a Prompt Reply.—Two Letters from Mrs. Watson, Published by Special Permission.—For Women's Eyes Only.

March 15, 1899.

TO MRS. PINKHAM, LYNN, MASS.

"DEAR MADAM:—I am suffering from inflammation of the ovaries and womb, and have been for eighteen months. I have a continual pain and soreness in my back and side. I am only free from pain when lying down, or sitting in an easy chair. When I stand I suffer with severe pain in my side and back. I believe my troubles were caused by over work and lifting some years ago.

"Life is a drag to me, and I sometimes feel like giving up ever being a well woman; have become careless and unconcerned about everything. I am in bed now. I have had several doctors, but they did me but little good.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been recommended to me by a friend, and I have made up my mind to give it a fair trial.

"I write this letter with the hope of hearing from you in regard to my case."—MRS. S. J. WATSON, Hampton, Va.



November 27, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to acknowledge to you the benefit that your advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have done for me.

"I had been suffering with female troubles for some time, could walk but a short distance, had terrible bearing down pains in lower part of my bowels, backache, and pain in ovary. I used your medicine for four months and was so much better that I could walk three times the distance that I could before.

"I am to-day in better health than I have been for more than two years, and I know it is all due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I recommend your advice and medicine to all women who suffer."—MRS. S. J. WATSON, Hampton, Va.

This is positive proof that Mrs. Pinkham is more competent to advise sick women than any other person. Write her. It costs you nothing.

\$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

As an Army Chapel. The most expensive army chapel built at any of the United States posts has just been completed at Fort Riley, Kan. It is of native graystone, quarried on the 19,000-acre reservation belonging to the post, and handsomely finished in oak. Its seating capacity is 600, and it cost over \$15,000. The post, which is also the training school for artillery and cavalry, has about 3,500 soldiers constantly in the barracks. The government has spent \$500,000 in the last few years improving it with fine buildings, and the new chapel is one of the most attractive features on the reservation. Chaplain T. W. Barry, located at the post for 20 years, conducted the dedication exercises. — Leslie's Weekly.

Saving the Day. An aid-de-camp rode hurriedly to the general's side and gasped: "General, the enemy's bicycle corps is preparing to charge."

"Ab!" replied the general, with great satisfaction, "now we have an opportunity to see what our tuck-through mortars can do. Let them open fire at once."

In three minutes the intervening ground was strewn with tanks and the attacking corps was obliged to retreat in confusion. The day was saved. — Judge.

Antiquated Law. The middle laws of the United States were passed between 1792 and 1862, and a many of the provisions now in force are a bit antiquated. For instance, it is still the law of the land that each militiaman "shall be constantly provided with a good musket or firelock, of a bore sufficient for balls of the 18th part of a pound, a sufficient bayonet, two spare flints, a box, and not less than 24 cartridges," "or else with a good rifle, shot pouch and powder horn." — N. Y. Times.

Water Lenses. Often on the green leaves of trees you will notice little black spots which do not seem to arise from any disease, as the plant looks otherwise healthy enough. As a matter of fact, these are caused by burning; the rays of the sun get focused by the drops of morning dew. For the same reason leaves and flowers are damaged by spraying during warm, sunny weather. — San Francisco Chronicle.

Proof of It. "I never saw such a stupid mass of wishy-washy amiability as that man!" declared the purdy little man with the fierce glare.

"Why, I—"

"Tubbs!" He doesn't belong to a single society for the prevention of anything. — Puck.

It Never Helped Him. Landlady (at breakfast table)—It is only this morning that I read about the efficacy of the hot water cure.

Boarder (looking suspiciously at his coffee)—Well, I've taken it three years and I know it never helped me any. — Judge.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. D. Carter

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

FARMERS' WESTERN CANADA FREE

Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to C. J. BROUGHTON, 127 West 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo.; or B. T. HOLMES, The States, Indianapolis, Ind.